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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman, R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JULY, 1918.

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COOPERATION OF THE WAR TRADE BOARD REQUESTED IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

July 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Peterson: Reference is made to my letters to you dated January 15 and to Mr. Woolley dated February 4 calling attention to the fact that under the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), and for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the United States of dangerous cotton insects, the importation of foreign cotton is subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Department of Agriculture. Under authority of the same act and for a similar purpose this department has by quarantine prohibited altogether the entry of certain plants and plant products and has restricted the entry of others, requiring all restricted articles to come in under permits issued by this board. A list of the prohibited and restricted articles will be found on pages 49, 50, 51, and 52 of the latest issue of the Service and Regulatory Announcements, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

In order to avoid confusion and possible delay or disappointment to importers it is suggested that no War Trade Board licenses be issued for products the importation of which is prohibited by this department, and that a notation be made on licenses issued by your board for the importation of products restricted by this department to the effect that the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture require that a permit be secured from the Federal Horticultural Board for the importation of such products, and that this and all other conditions of entry prescribed by the Department of Agriculture must be met before entry will be permitted.

We are adding a notation to all permits issued by this board to the effect that the permit is subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by the War Trade Board or other branches of the Government service.

Yours, very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

Mr. FRED B. PETERSON, *Director,*
Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board.

In reply refer to Bureau of Imports.

WAR TRADE BOARD,
Washington, July 6, 1918.

Mr. C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board,
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MARLATT: Your letter of July 1 received.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your suggestion that licenses for the importation of certain articles be issued with the proviso that such importation be subject to all rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture has been immediately complied with. I regret that this had not previously been done, but I have heretofore been without information as to what articles this should apply.

Permit me to assure you of the desire of the War Trade Board to cooperate with you in every respect in the enforcement of your regulations. Your efforts in assisting this board in the administration of its requirements are fully appreciated.

I am taking the liberty of inclosing you herewith copy of the instruction which I have to-day sent throughout this bureau. If you have any suggestions in connection therewith I shall be glad to receive them.

Yours, very truly,

FRED B. PETERSON, *Director.*

FBP: MD.
Inclosure.

INSTRUCTION TO TRADE EXPERTS.

JULY 6, 1918.

Hereafter all such licenses as may be issued for the importation of any of the articles mentioned in the list set forth below are to contain the following proviso: "Provided the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture requiring a permit for the importation of this product from the Horticultural Board, and all other rules and regulations of the said Department of Agriculture, be fully complied with."[1]

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.
Hawaiian fruits.
Sugar cane.
Cotton.
Sweet potato and yam.
Banana plants.
Irish potato.
Mexican fruits.
Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.

[1] It is understood that no licenses will be issued by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board for articles the importation of which is prohibited altogether by quarantine. Such licenses, therefore, will only be issued in the case of plant products under restriction, the entry of which is permitted on compliance with the rules of the Department of Agriculture.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.
Citrus nursery stock.
European pines.
Indian corn or maize and related plants (from Oriental countries).
Citrus fruits (from Oriental countries).
Nursery stock.
Cottonseed products.

All trade experts should examine the foregoing list very carefully to see that no licenses for any of the commodities therein mentioned are issued without the proviso above set forth.

FRED B. PETERSON, *Director.*

ALL TYPES OF COTTON WASTE AND UNMANUFACTURED COTTON USED AS PACKING FOR IMPORTED ARTICLES MUST BE DESTROYED.

DEAR SIR: The question has arisen in connection with T. D. 37648, printed on Page 59 of the Service and Regulatory Announcements for May, as to whether the destruction of all types of cotton waste used for packing merchandise is intended, or whether entry should be permitted of such waste used for packing as is found upon inspection not to contain cotton seed.

Since it is the desire of the board to discourage through this Treasury Decision the importation of articles packed in cotton or cotton waste, it is believed that this purpose can best be accomplished by requiring the destruction at the port of entry of such cotton or cotton waste when imported articles are so packed. It is the intention of the board, therefore, that all types of unmanufactured cotton or waste used as packing for imported merchandise should be destroyed.

This does not apply, of course, to manufactured cotton, such as cotton batting or cotton fabric.

Yours, very truly,

LESTER E. PALMER,
In Charge of Entry of Plants and Plant Products Under Restriction.

POCHOTE OR OTHER FIBERS CLOSELY RESEMBLING COTTON TO BE HELD AT MEXICAN BORDER PORTS PENDING EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES BY THE BOARD.

JULY 11, 1918.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: Reply to your note of June 21 transmitting a communication from the collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz., with reference to the admissibility into the United States under this department's regulations of native cotton (pochote), grown in the State of Sonora, Mexico, has been delayed pending the receipt of the sample referred to by the collector of customs. The sample has now come to hand. It has been examined here and found not to fall within the purview of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States nor of any of the other quarantines or regulations that have been issued by this department.

However, in view of the fact that pochote so closely resembles cotton and of the strict regulations governing the importation into the United States of cotton from Mexico, it is suggested that for the present the collectors of customs at Mexican border ports be directed to hold all importations of pochote or other fibers closely resembling cotton until samples have been submitted to the Fed-

eral Horticultural Board of this department for a determination of the character of the fiber.

Respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1918.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: The department has received your letter of the 17th instant in regard to the admissibility into the United States of native cotton (pochote) grown in the State of Sonora, Mexico, wherein you state that as such native cotton so closely resembles true cotton, collectors of customs at Mexican border ports should be directed to hold all importations of such native cotton (pochote) or other fibers closely resembling cotton until samples have been submitted to the Federal Horticultural Board of your department for a determination of the character of the fibers.

In accordance with your suggestion, letters have this day been addressed to the collectors of customs at Port Arthur, Galveston, San Antonio, and El Paso, Tex., Nogales, Ariz., and Los Angeles, Cal., instructing them to detain all such importations of cotton and forward samples thereof to the Federal Horticultural Board for examination.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

L. P. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

No inclosure.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MAILING OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS, AND STONE OR QUARRY PRODUCTS, FROM PORTIONS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

JULY 25, 1918.

The POSTMASTER:

Inclosed for your information and guidance, under the provisions of section 478, P. L. and R., is a copy of Quarantine Order No. 33, with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1918, quarantining certain areas in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, for the brown-tail moth and the gipsy moth.

The coniferous trees, or parts thereof, and decorative plants; the forest-plant products; the field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation; the stone or quarry products; and the deciduous trees and shrubs, or such parts thereof as bear leaves, the movement of which is restricted by the quarantine order above referred to, may be accepted for mailing only under the conditions prescribed by that order. Such of these articles as are required by the quarantine order to be inspected by the Department of Agriculture may be accepted for mailing only when accompanied with a certificate of a representative of that department to the effect that they have been inspected and found free from the brown-tail moth or gipsy moth, or both, as the case may be.

Maps showing the areas quarantined on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth can be obtained on application to Mr. A. F. Burgess, agent, United States Department of Agriculture, 964 Main Street, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

These instructions supersede those contained in the circular letter of this office dated July 17, 1917.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[Above letter was sent to all postmasters in the New England States.]

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratœ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibts, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomœa batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regultion of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the

other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1918